2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Christopher Ranch L.L.C. **Non-Transient / Non-Community**

305 Bloomfield Ave., Gilroy, CA. 95020 **Water System # : CA4300957**

Christopher Ranch L.L.C. has prepared the following Annual Water Quality Report in an effort to keep our employees and users informed about the quality of the water supply. This report outlines the water quality and what it means. If anyone has any questions concerning the water quality or this report, please contact John A. Williams, cell: 831-594-6543.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Christopher Ranch L.L.C. routinely monitors the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2013.

A source water assessment for the drinking water sources for Christopher Ranch was conducted in September 2003 for Well #1 (New) and July 2012 for Well #2 (Old). The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply: Automotive Repair, Metal Fabrication, Petroleum & Chemical Storage and Wastewater treatment plant operations. A copy of the assessment summary may be requested in the Christopher Ranch L.L.C. personnel office.

In this report you will find many terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed on MCL or not comply with treatment technique under certain conditions.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – MONTHLY SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper Sample Date:	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 06/26/07	10	0.0025	0	0.015	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) 11/20/07	10	0.0054	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 10/20/08	10	0.0050	0	0.015	2	
Lead (ppb) 07/26/12	10	0	0	0.015	2	
Copper (ppm) 06/26/07	10	0.08	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm) 11/20/07	10	0.094	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 10/20/08	10	0.16	0	1.3	0.17	
Copper (ppm) 07/26/12	10	0.120	0	1.3	0.17	

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	05/11/12	46.5	44-49	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	05/11/12	295	210-380	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium ppm	05/11/12	.080	ND -.160	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride ppm	05/11/12	.125	.12-.13	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO_3) ppm	01/03/13	16	14-18	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	04/04/13	17	15-22	45	45	
	07/02/13	18	17-19	45	45	
	10/03/12	15	13-17	45	45	
Perchlorate ppb	06/17/13	ND	ND-ND	.006	.006	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches & a variety of industries.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	05/11/12	51	22-80	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance Micromhos	05/11/12	705	550-860	2200	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate ppm	05/11/12	52	41-63	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	05/11/12	420	320-520	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbity Units	05/11/12	1.05	.10-2.0	5 Units	N/A	Soil runoff
Aluminum ppb	05/11/12	25.5	ND -51	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron ppb	05/11/12	340	ND -680	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advise from your health care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Report prepared by: John A. Williams

Date of Report: 15 April 2014

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
for year ending December 31, 2013

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: **Christopher Ranch L.L.C.**

Water System Number: **CA-4300957**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name: **Richard Plato**

Signature: Richard Plato

Title: **Human Resources**

Phone Number: (408) 848-9286 Date 2 May 2014

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

__X__ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

Hand Delivered – Attached to Employees Payroll Check – 2 May 2014

_____ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

_____ Posted the CCR on the Internet at www._____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

_____ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

_____ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

_____ [*For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*] Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

_____ [*For investor-owned utilities*] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission